

The Sydney Morning Herald

No. 5917.—VOL. XXXVIII.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1857.

PRICE FOURPENCE

BIRTHS.

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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RAN FRANCISCO. The fine fast-sailing ship

LUCA, coppered and copper-fastened, will sail on

or about the 1st of June, calling at Tahiti or Honolulu,

Indo-China, &c.

For freight or passage apply to Captain DAGGETT,

board, or MERRILL and LEVITT, 2, Macquarie-

place, Sydney.

FOR HONGKONG. The LEVITT, 2, Macquarie-

place, Sydney.

W. WILSON, will be detained for a few days. Has

excellent accommodation for cabin passengers and Chinese

passengers.

Apply to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-

square.

FOR LONDON. For passengers only. The Al

clipper ship CALIFORNIA, M. DE WYN, com-

mander, having been unavoidably detained beyond her

appointed time for sailing, offers a most desirable and

speedy opportunity to passengers, as there are three

disengaged cabins remaining in the saloon. Rates of

passage—

SALOON (including wine, beer, &c.) £50

STEWARDS, with a liberal dietary scale, £20

Apply to MULLENDOFF, KAHNER, and CO., or

LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street,

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FOR LONDON. To follow the STAR OF PEACE.

The well-known Aberdeen clipper ship PHOENIX,

commanded by JOHN JAMSON, Commander, will have quick

dispatch. Shippers are reminded of the quick and regular

passages of this vessel, having completed her last two runs

in 82 and 83 days. Has superior cabin accommodation.

Apply to Captain HOSACK, on board, Circular

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PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

GEORGE ROBERT MILLER, of Singleton.—Should

this meet the eye of Mr. George Robert Miller, who

in 1853 kept the Newington Butte Inn, in Singleton, and

since, the White Conduit House in the same place, he

is earnestly requested to communicate immediately with his

daughter, MARY ANN MILLER, who is now living with

her mother, Thomas Miller, Freeman's Trust

Murray-street, Hobart Town, Tasmania, formerly of the

same name, in the same place, both of whom are most

anxious to hear from him. Hobart, 8th May, 1857.

NOTICE.—Intimation is hereby given that a process of

Multiple Pleading and Declaration is at present in

dependence before the Court of Session in Scotland, for the

purpose of determining the right to, and the distribution of,

the sum of £383 15s. 8d. sterling, being the balance of

the price of certain heritable subjects in Glasgow, which

belonged to the now deceased John Crichton, sometime

maillachair from Glasgow, and were sold by the holder of an

heritable security over the same; in which action William

Wetherstone, of Glasgow, is the pursuer, and James

James, of Glasgow, is the defender, and the said James

James, and his wife, are the parties named in the said

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We have received in our last parcels a sketch of the career of Dr. LIVINGSTON, the greatest African discoverer of modern times. To the London Missionary Society's agents we owe a great part of our knowledge of South Africa. JOHN CAMPBELL and MOFFAT were both agents of this Society, which numbers among its missionaries such men as MORRISON in the heart of China, and WILLIAMS of the South Seas. Dr. LIVINGSTON'S discoveries cannot be appreciated except by looking at them with a map in hand. It will be seen that he has settled the most important geographical problem affecting the civilization of Africa.

Enterprising as our age undoubtedly is, and energetic as are our countrymen in scientific and commercial pursuits, it is a remarkable fact that so large a part of the African continent should have remained until now a *terra incognita*, and that the wide-extended blanks which appear even upon our best maps of that portion of the globe should have been supposed to indicate nothing better than sterile sands and arid deserts. But this belief was so early formed, and has been so long fixed in most minds, that we cannot wonder at the extraordinary interest which the recent revelations of Dr. Livingston have awakened, not merely among the general public, but in the most accomplished order of scientists, whose surprise and delight at his explorations have been proportioned to their capabilities of appreciating their value. But the tribute thus paid to this heroic missionary is as just as it is high; for the additions which he has made to our knowledge are so full of promise to science, commerce, civilization, and humanity, that it is scarcely possible to exaggerate their importance. Assured that our readers share in this appreciation, and aware that at present the precise line of travel pursued by Dr. Livingston is but imperfectly understood by many, we shall now furnish, what has not yet been given to the public, an outline of his travels, which, with the map which accompanies it, will, we believe, enable the public to trace his course, and to form a more intelligent estimate of his gigantic achievements.

The series of Dr. Livingston's exploratory enterprises originated in the highest principles and the noblest motives. During his first journey, he himself has thus described the impulse which induced him to undertake it:—"I do not wish to convey hopes of speedily effecting any great work through my own instrumentality; but I hope to be permitted to labour as long as I live beyond other men's line of things, and plant the seed of the Gospel where others have not planted, though every excursion for that purpose will involve separation from my family for periods of four or five months." These truly Apostolical "excursions" commenced on the 1st of June, 1849, when, accompanied by Messrs. Oswell and Murray, Dr. Livingston left Kolobeng, his missionary station, in quest of the oft-reported lake, separated from that station by the Kalihari desert, which stretched to the north and north-west, and which, though the attempt to cross it had been repeatedly made, had, up to that time, been found impassable. Aware of those failures and of their cause, Dr. Livingston, with a sagacity equal to his courage, resolved to open for himself another path to the desired point, which would, he anticipated, diminish the perils of the journey. Instead, therefore, of essaying to cross the desert in a direct course to his destination, availing himself of information carefully gathered from natives, he determined to skirt it, by what he expected would prove a safer, though a more circuitous route. And at this point our readers will be able to accompany us, by tracking his foot-prints upon the map.

Dr. Livingston's first journey to the Lake Ngami in 1849—Departs from Kolobeng—Crosses the Kalahari Desert—Discovers the River Zouga—Reception by the Bayeyas—Sails down the Zouga—Purposes and Prompts—Reaches the Lake—Intended Visit to Schikane postponed—Award of the Royal Geographical Society—Dr. Livingston's Second Journey in 1850—Reaches the Lake District—Crosses the Zouga—His design of proceeding North frustrated by the "Isatis"—Returns to Kolobeng.

KOLODZKO. Dr. Livingston's starting-point, is in 25 deg. S. lat. 26 deg. E. long. It lies 200 miles north of Kuruman, the station of the Rev. R. Moffat, and has been for a considerable time the advanced post of South African Missions. Taking, therefore, a northerly direction, and pursuing it about 300 miles, and at so slight suffering to themselves and their cattle, from the difficulty of the road and the want of water, they were not less surprised than delighted, on emerging, at the end of a month, from a dreary region, the principal productions in which were the camel thorn and other characteristic growths of the African desert, to find themselves upon the banks of the Zouga, a noble and exquisitely beautiful river, flowing E. N. E., richly fringed with fruit-bearing and other trees, some of them of gigantic growth, and new to our travellers.

Received with a frank and evidently cordial welcome from the Bayeyis, the natives of the soil, and learning from them that the Zouga flowed out of the lake Ngami, which was still 300 miles distant, Dr. Livingston, while his waggon slowly followed the windings of the stream, embarked in a rude native canoe, hauled out of the trunk of a tree; and, paddled by these inland sailors, he proceeded up the Zouga, calling on his way at many of the villages which nestled in the broad belt of reeds, or amongst the limestone rocks which form its margin. As he advanced, the stream flowed wider and deeper, and the missionary's heart expanded with the hope that it would prove one of the highways through which Christianity and its attendants, civilization and commerce, might find a free course into the hitherto inaccessible interior of Africa. This hope was quickened by the intelligence that the other rivers flowed both into the Zouga and the lake from the north, and by the fact that Setibosane, a friendly and powerful chief, whom Dr. Livingston proposed to visit, lived only ten days' journey to the north-east. Animated by these discoveries, he reached the much-desired Lake Ngami, and looked across its broad waters to a shoreless expanse in one direction, and to the dim outline of the distant coast in another, with the hallowed joy of a missionary discoverer. By astronomical observations, it was ascertained that the part of the lake now reached was situated in 20 deg. 19 min. S. lat., and about 20 deg. E. longitude; that it was 2825 feet above the sea level, and its length from 50 to 70 miles.

In this outline we cannot linger with our traveller upon the spot he had now reached, and describe in detail its physical features and natural history; these and kindred subjects will find a more appropriate place in the volume he is about to publish. But, before referring to his second journey, it should be stated that, through the unwillingness of the Bayeyis to

allow the strangers to proceed to the people beyond them, and their only want of means for crossing the Zouga, Dr. Livingston, after failing to frame a raft that would float, was compelled most reluctantly to postpone his proposed visit to Mabitonga. The party, therefore, retraced their steps to Kolobeng, Mr. Oswell, with characteristic generosity, having engaged, at his own expense, to bring up a boat from Cape Town on the following season, in time to rejoin Dr. Livingston on another visit to the lake district and the region beyond.

For the discoveries thus made, the Council of the Royal Geographical Society awarded to Dr. Livingston half "the Royal premium for the advancement of geographical science and discovery."

the following year, accompanied now by Mrs. Livingston, his family, and Sechele, the chief of the Bakwains. Dr. Livingston paid his second visit to the newly discovered region; but this time his leading design of reaching the country of Sebitosani was frustrated by the unexpected prevalence of malarv-fever and of the venomous fly called "tsetse," so destructive to cattle. The same causes prevented him from adding much to the geographical knowledge obtained during his first journey. The travellers, however, crossed the *Zouga*, and ascended its northern bank, intending to reach the Tamunacle, a stream of which they had heard on their former visit, but which they did not then see, hoping to follow its course, and thus get to their destination; but Dr. Livingston, having acquired by his failures such knowledge of the district on which the lake is situated, and of that through which the *Zouga* flows, as to satisfy him that neither could ascend nor descend, he turned his mission, and his sickness began to prevail among his party, he was reluctantly compelled to return to his station, and again to postpone the accomplishment of his object.

Dr. Livingston's Third Journey in 1851—His Companions and Design—Deviates from previous Route—Natural features and productions of the Country North of the Zouga—Swamps and Rivers—Reaches the Chohe—Arrives at Linyani—Reception by Sebitoane—Recent History of that Chief—First Religious Services among the Wakoloni—Death of Sebitoane—Features of the Country—First Sight of the Zambesi—The Traveller's joy—His purpose and return.

In the spring of 1851, our persevering friend, now rejoined by Mr. Oswell, once more left Kolobeng for the north. But hoping and believing that he would be able permanently to remain and labour in the remote yet populous region he had discovered, he took with him Mrs. Livingston and their little ones, prepared, as some might have regarded it, to bury himself and his family in the very depths of African solitudes and savagism. It was a noble venture—Christian heroism in one of its sublimest forms. Proceeding by their old route so far as a place called Nehokotes, near the Zouga, they crossed that river at the point indicated in the map, and, proceeding in the same direction they passed the hollows, called by the natives "the salt pans," where they probably took a mile long by 15 broad, covered with a saline incrustation, and containing a spring of brackish water. Pursuing the same northerly course for a time, then bending to the north-west, they traversed first a limestone region, covered with mopane and baobab trees, abounding with springs, and inhabited by bushmen. Early in June they entered a tract of country excessively dry and difficult for travellers, until they reached a small stream called Mambali, which empties itself into a diemal swamp, ten miles broad, through which they had to work their weary way. Having emerged from this, they crossed the Souta, and reached the banks of the Chobe, a large and rapid river, falling into the Zambeze, upon which Livingstone, the first settler, the chief of the Makololo was situated. This place is in 18 deg. 17 min. S. lat., and 23 deg. 50 min. E. long. It will be seen upon the map. Leaving their cattle on an island near the river, Dr. Livingston and Mr. Oswell entered a canoe, which, propelled by five expert rowers, rushed down the current at a rapid rate, for a distance

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Received with a frank and evidently cordial welcome from the Bayeyis, the natives of the soil, and learning from them that the Zouga flowed out of the lake Ngami, which was still 300 miles distant, Dr. Livingston, while his waggon slowly followed the windings of the stream, embarked in a rude native canoe, hauled out of the trunk of a tree; and, paddled by these inland sailors, he proceeded up the Zouga, calling on his way at many of the villages which nestled in the broad belt of reeds, or amongst the limestone rocks which form its margin. As he advanced, the stream flowed wider and deeper, and the missionary's heart expanded with the hope that it would prove one of the highways through which Christianity and its attendants, civilization and commerce, might find a free course into the hitherto inaccessible interior of Africa. This hope was quickened by the intelligence that the other rivers flowed both into the Zouga and the lake from the north, and by the fact that Setibonea, a friendly and powerful chief, whom Dr. Livingston proposed to visit, lived only ten days' journey to the north-east. Animated by these discoveries, he reached the much-desired Lake Ngami, and looked across its broad waters to a shoreless expanse in one direction, and to the dim outline of the distant coast in another, with the hallowed joy of a missionary discoverer. By astronomical observations, it was ascertained that the part of the lake now reached was situated in 20 deg. 19 min. S. lat., and about 20 deg. E. longitude; that it was 2825 feet above the sea level, and its length from 50 to 70 miles.

In this outline we cannot linger with our traveller upon the spot he had now reached, and describe in detail its physical features and natural history; these and kindred subjects will find a more appropriate place in the volume he is about to publish. But, before referring to his second journey, it should be stated that, through the unwillingness of the Bayeyis to

received them with the greatest kindness, assured them that their cattle would certainly die from the bite of the "tsetse," but that he would replace them, and proposed to bring their wagons across the Chobe in his canoes, that they might be placed beyond the reach of the marauding Matabele. It was impossible not to see the unbounded delight which the chief felt in the presence of his visitors, or to question the intensity of his desire for the residence of a Missionary amongst his people. Long before daylight, he was by Dr. Livingston's fire, relating the adventures and disasters of his eventful history. For nearly thirty years he had been engaged in warfare, principally against the Matabele, the people of the renowned Mosekatse. Several times had he lost his all; and now he came to security to the noble rivers Chobe and Lesambye, whose broad, deep streams prevented the incursions of his powerful enemies. Malarious and fatal as this region of swamp and river proved, he found himself at this period richer in cattle, and with a larger number of subjects, composed of Basuto, Bakwains, Ramangwato, and the black races, than any other chief in South Africa known to Dr. Livingston. For many years he had been anxious for intercourse with Europeans. With this view, he had sent large presents to chiefs residing at a distance, to induce them to promote this object.

On the day after Dr. Livingston's arrival, he conducted two religious services among the people. These proved the last as well as the first at which Sébastein was present; and upon this account the Missionary looked back upon them with mingled feelings of sorrow and satisfaction, for, just as the chief began to see the accomplishment of his long-cherished desire, he was seized with pneumonia, and in a fortnight expired. This loss was severely felt by Dr. Livingston; but the people gathered round him, and said, "Do not leave us; though Sébastein is dead, his children remain; and you must treat them as you would have treated him." But, kind as their conduct was, "they are," writes Dr. Livingston, "the most savage race of people

The country at which we had now arrived presented, for hundreds of miles, a dead level, interlaced by a perfect labyrinth of rivers, with their countless tributaries, and numerous entering and re-entering branches. On this account the natives call it "Liootkanoka" (rivers up in rivers), and constitutes the region marvellously different from that which the blank spaces on our African maps were supposed to indicate. But after a residence of two months, Dr. Livingston was convinced, that though rich and fertile in soil, it was, in an extraordinary degree, the periodical rise of its numerous streams, and the prevalence of the destructive "zizite," formed fatal objections to it as a Missionary centre, and that his benevolent design of removing his own people thither, that their social and spiritual improvement might be carried forward without molestation from their savage neighbours, the Dutch Boers, would be impracticable.

It is necessary to the clear understanding of Dr. Livingston's fourth and final journey, and

consequently to the most important of his explorations, that the position of Liyanti must be kept in mind, for to this point we shall find he once and again returned, while performing the great achievements of the last four years, and a-half. It was during his stay here, also, that he first visited that magnificent stream whose course to the Mozambique Channel he subsequently traced, and whose ample bosom, in all probability, is destined, at no distant period, to become the noble pathway of the traveller, the trader, and the missionary, into the hitherto untraversed centre of the great African continent. In different parts of its course it bears the names of Sebekke, Lomwaby, and Zambeze. At the point indicated by Dr. Livingstone, it is called the Sebekke. But the various designations simply mean "the river," a distinction to which it is well entitled. Our traveller's visit to its banks will best be described in his own words:—"We proceeded on horseback about 100 miles farther than the place where the wagons stood, to see the Sebekke, or river of the Barotse. It is from 300 to 500 yards broad, and at the end of a remarkably dry season, had a very large volume of water in it. The waves lifted the canoes, and made them roll beautifully, and brought back old scenes to my remembrance. And though the banks are from sixteen to twenty feet in height, we saw evidence of its annual overflow fifteen miles beyond. When the wind blows, waves of considerable size rise on its surface, and sometimes frequently occur in crossing rapids. The water calms when the river is in the morning to hold a service in the town; but as the time for taking an altitude of the sun approached, the waves were running so high that it was only by great persuasion I could induce the people to paddle me back again."

Who can describe the traveller's joy in thus finding what he then believed, and has since proved to be, the key of Southern and Central Africa! for the stream he now surveyed was not a mere wide waste of waters, but a mighty artery, supplying life to the teeming population of Central South Africa.

But deep as was the interest which Dr. Livingston felt in the scenery now spread out before him, that interest was chiefly concentrated upon the inhabitants of this fine region. Having obtained so auspicious an introduction to these, he resolved to cultivate their acquaintance, in the belief that the Gospel, with its accompanying power and results, would make them a great and prosperous people.

Filled with these purposes, his heart swelling with large anticipations and generous designs, our traveller once more bends his steps back again, partly over the weary way he had previously traced, and partly upon the Tamunacale and the Zoaga, rejoicing as one that findeth great spoil. On reaching the latter river, under date October 1st, 1851, he thus refers to the future:—"You will see by the accompanying sketch what an immense region God has in His providence opened up. . . . I think it will be impossible to make a fair commencement, unless I can secure two years devoid of family cares. I shall be obliged to go southward, perhaps to the Cape, in order to have my avulsed eyes and my arm attended to. It has occurred to me that the most judicious way of procuring this, would be to send our children to England soon, it will be no great additional expense to send them now along with their mother. This arrangement would enable me to proceed alone, and devote about two, or perhaps three, years to this new region; but I must beg your sanction, and, if you please, let it be given or withheld as soon as you can conveniently so, so that it might meet me at the Cape. To orphanise my children will be like tearing out my bowels; but when I can find time to write fully, you will perceive it is the only way, except giving up the region altogether. When we consider the multitudes which, in the providence of God, have been brought to light in the country of Sebitane—the probability that, in our efforts to evangelize, we shall put a stop to the slave trade in a large region, and by means of the highway into the north which we have discovered, bring unknown nations within the sympathies of the Christian world—if I were to choose my lot, it would be to reduce this language, to make the Bible into it, and be the first to form a church, and yet this be accomplished, I think I could then lie at ease and be contented." Deeply sympathising with the spirit of this appeal, and entering heartily into the object of their admirable Missionary, the Directors of the London Missionary Society gave at once their cordial sanction to his design, and placed at his disposal the means for meeting the expenses he had incurred.

Dr. Livingston visits Cape Town, in 1832—Mrs. Livingston's departure for England—Commences his Fourth and Great Journey to the North—Rescues Karuman—Attack of the Trans-Val Boers upon Kolobeng—Their murderous design against Dr. Livingston—Pursues a new course N.N.W.—The Country—Laborious Travelling—Flooded Country—Search for the Oboro—Three Days and Nights amongst the Reeds and Bulrushes—Sails down the River—Amazement of the Makololo—Welcome at Linyanti—Conduct of Sekelutu and his people.

We now enter upon Dr. Livingston's fourth and greatest exploratory enterprise. Having accompanied Mrs. Livingston and his children to Cape Town, a thousand miles from Kolobeng, and sent them to the care of the Directors in England, on the 8th of June, 1852, he commenced that memorable journey, which, whether we consider its extent, its perils, the additions made by it to geographical science and ethnology, or its probable consequences, social and spiritual, to the tribes of Central and Southern Africa, as, we believe, no parallel in the history of modern travel. In proceeding from Cape Town to Kuruman, he met with obstacles and misadventures, which, at the time, proved trying to his ardent spirit, but in which he subsequently recognised the finger of God, for it was during this detention that the Trans-Vaal Boers (unhappily recognised by the British Government as a free Republic) made a murderous attack upon the Bakwains, solely because their chief, Sechele, an admirable Christian man, would not become their vassal, or secure for them a monopoly of the traffic in ivory, by prohibiting English traders from passing through his country to the north. Ascribing this assertion of his undoubted right to the influence of Dr. Livingston, these ruthless men resolved to wreak their vengeance upon the Missionary, and made no secret of their murderous design. Having, therefore, desolated the native location at Kolobeng, and killed sixty of the Bakwains, they hastened to the Mission-house. On reaching the spot, the commandant repeatedly expressed his disappointment at not capturing Dr. Livingston, and his determination to have his head. This design having been frustrated, they proceeded to appropriate or wantonly destroy his property, for which to this day he has received no compensation. Distressed as he was by these sad events, the following passage shows the Christian estimate he had formed of them, and the important influence they exerted upon his subsequent proceedings:—"The determination of the Boers makes me much sadder than the first opportunity I saw any of the interior, and the destruction of that kind Providence, which prevented me from falling into the hands of those who would at least have readily crimped my efforts, and rendered me less

that God graciously intends to make some further use of me. . . . The losses we have sustained amount to upwards of £300. We shall move the more lightly now that we can put all our goods into one wagon."

His detention at Kuruman, though trying, was necessary, but at length he proceeded in a N.N.W. direction, though by a different route than that taken on previous journeys, in order to avoid the *dy*. This new path brought him into a densely-wooded country, where, to his great surprise, he found vines growing luxuriantly, and yielding clusters of dark purple grapes. But it was a weary journey both for man and beast, as the grass was from eight to ten feet high, and our traveller was compelled to perform the double duty of driver and road-maker, "having," as he tells us, "either the axle or the whip in hand all day long till we came to lat. 18 deg. 4 min." At this point he found himself approaching the Chobe, and entering the network of rivers previously described. But the state of things was different widely from that which existed on his former visit. Then the waters were at their lowest point, and flowed within their ordinary channels, but now the country was flooded. This was a formidable difficulty, and it was much increased by the sudden illness of all his attendants, save one lad. He had therefore to work his way to Linyanti almost unassisted, being compelled to leave invalids and wagon behind. But he had a brave heart, and went forward. Having with some difficulty crossed the smallest of these streams, he and his companion reached one, named Sanehurah, half-a-mile broad, and abounding with hippopotami. Embarking in a small pontoon which he had brought with him from Cape Town, he proceeded across the flooded country in search of the Chobe. After "splashing," as he terms it, "through twenty miles of an inundated plain," he climbed a high tree, and was gladdened by the sight of the much-desired river; but, on approaching it, he found a broad *chevau de-frise* of papyrus, reeds, and other aquatic plants, interlaced with a copious network of the convolvulus, which rendered the Chobe almost unapproachable. But by breaking or bending down this rank vegetation, so deep as to obtain a foothold above the water, often deep, out of which it grew, our traveller and his native attendant struggled on toward the open stream, taking the pontoon with them. But a still more formidable barrier than reeds and flags presented itself, in what he calls "a horrid sort of grass, about six feet high, and having serrated edges, which cut the hands most cruelly, were my strong muleskin 'unmentionables' quite through at the knees, and my shoes, nearly new, at the toes." Three days were thus spent amongst that mass of reeds; but, though constantly wading, and wet up to the middle, he slept soundly at night, and on the fourth day he was rewarded by reaching the river and launching the pontoon upon its bosom. Joyfully embarking in this frail craft, they paddled down the Chobe about twenty miles, when they arrived at a village of the Makololo. The natives stood aghast at this apparition. Indeed, they supposed, by their rivers, they believed their arrival unapproachable. Dr. Livingston's sudden arrival, therefore, was to them a great marvel, and the achievement exalted him in their eyes. The only explanation which could devise for so strange an event was, that "he had fallen on them as from a cloud, yet came riding on a hippopotamus" (pontoon).

But the difficulties of this part of the journey were now surmounted. As soon as the intelligence of their arrival reached Linyanti, a number of canoes, with 140 people, were dispatched from that town to convey them, and their wagon thither. Here they received a welcome such as was given to their highest chief. Sekelata, the successor of Sebotoané, then only nineteen years old, was especially delighted. "I have now got another father," he said, "instead of Sebotoané!" And the people shared this feeling. The idea seemed universal that, with a missionary, some great, indefinite good had arrived. Many expected to be elevated at once to a condition equal to that of the Bakwains and inhabitants of Karuman, of which they had received very exaggerated accounts; others imagined that they would be very soon transformed into civilised men, possessing the clothing, horses, arms, wagons, &c., of Europeans. "Jesus," they said, "had not loved their forefathers, hence their own present degradation." He had loved the white men, and given them all the wonderful things they now possess; and as I had come to teach them to pray to Jesus, and to pray for them, their wants would be soon supplied. A very great deal, too, was exacted from medicines and max liberally. &c."

Without entering into many details of this second visit of our friend to Linyanti, there were circumstances attending it which deserve a brief notice. Sebitsoan, it appeared, had nominated a daughter as his successor, but against her own inclinations; and, therefore, sincerely and gracefully relinquished her title in favour of Sekoletu. As, however, there was pretender to the chieftainship, from whose designs the young man apprehended danger, he accepted authority with reluctance; and the sequel showed that there were solid reasons for his fear. Having positively prohibited the sale of children, Sekoletu's rival clandestinely brought a slave-trading party of Mambari into his dominions, and received from them as a reward a small cannon. Armed with this formidable instrument of death, and now confident of wresting the power from its rightful possessor, he came to the place where Sekoletu and Dr. Livingston were, having arranged with his followers that, while holding a conference with the chief, they should, at a given signal, hamstring him with a battle-axe. Without being aware of the conspiracy, the presence of Dr. Livingston, as he walked by the side of Sekoletu, proved the means of frustrating it; and, coming to the conspirators during the same evening disclosed it to the chief, who, satisfied with the guilt of the pretender, ordered his immediate execution. Of this, however, Dr. Livingston knew nothing until the following day.

CANADIAN AND "STATION" WIVES.—"I'll go over to Canada for a wife when I marry," said a young soldier, shore farmer to his friend. "When I come home at night she'll be a nice blushing fr on, and a clean one, and I'll have a supper for me; but if I marry a New Yorker, it'll be a different thing. I'll have John, go down to the well for some water, to make the tea; or, John, go and bring some logs to put on the fire; and I'll have to go to the well for some woman's wife for me."—*Johnston's Notes on North America.*

THE FRENCHMAN AND THE ENGLISHMAN.—A Frenchman was gratified at an opportunity of making acquaintance with an Englishman, to regret the trouble that it cost him. An Englishman grows tired after the third bow, and is impatient, sulky, or impatient; the Frenchman's desire to please is insatiable; the Englishman's is insatiable, his hams caustic, his wit is metallic, and looks never shabbier for re-iteration; the Frenchman's is insatiable, his hams caustic, his wit is metallic, and looks never shabbier for re-iteration. The Englishman, yet is it in the first meeting does not imply eternal friendship; yet is it in the first meeting the cold courtesy bend of an Englishman. John Bull, if he can, considers it a clear gain to slip round a corner and escape, shaking hands; Monsieur writes ten minutes at the café door, in hopes of meeting a friend.

We have papers to the 14th of April. The Examiner of that date, in noticing the pearl fishery, which, so far, seems to have been attended with good success, says: "A letter from our correspondent of the 11th reports that the boats were out the previous evening, commencing fifteen days' fishing, but it was supposed the fishery would be continued until the 20th. In that case, looking at the immense quantities of oysters brought in by the boats, our correspondent reckons that the fishery will have yielded to Government in 1855 the whole quantity obtained by Government in 1854. The returns of the fourteen days' fishing he states to be £12,000. The boatmen and the military guard had combined to open oysters on the banks, and the result of the night's work was that the boats were driven to the right to fish, the divers whose hands were confiscated. The military having so sadly failed in their duty, the red flag fleet had gone out without the usual guard. The boats' crews, however, had been cleared for Colombo and Nembogo with about 300,000 oysters. Our correspondent further reports that the oysters of the previous day, 1,400,000 in number, were sold for £12,000. During the first five days' fishery, fully 10,000,000 of oysters had been taken up. He then goes on to say—"The military guards are discontinued going to the Bank in charge of the boats. The boats and the men are inspected by the bench master and his assistants. The boats are not allowed to possess any knives nor any kind of implements that will enable them to open oysters. The strictness of business being rather too hard for Mr. Halliey, the bench master, he resigned. Mr. Gilgot, the assistant, however, was not so easily deterred. Mr. Gilgot, a Scotsman, succeeded Mr. Gilgot. The last boat arrived yesterday was after 12 o'clock. The boats this day came in good time, the quantity of oysters could not be ascertained, you can calculate about the quantity of oysters taken up by the boats. There have been a great quantity of oysters yet on the bank. The Chitties agreed on taking 60 bat-loads of oysters every day as long as Government will continue fishing at 7 rupees per 1000 - so there can be no doubt till the 20th of April, that the fishery will have yielded to Government £20,000 if the fishery be continued. The place is rather dry, no complaint of sickness. Chitties are the only speculators in pearl oysters this year. In connection with this subject we are glad to learn that Government have appointed Mr. Gilgot to investigate the history and habits of the two kinds of pearl oysters in Ceylon: the one on the banks of Arrip; the other in the Tambalang Lake at Trincomalee. We may hope for information valuable in a commercial and economic point of view, as the result of this appointment.

THE FIRST DAYS OF PENNY POSTAGE AT COLOMBO.—We are told, says the *Colombo Observer*, that it was most amusing to witness the expression of pleasure and surprise with which the Chetty merchants on the 1st instant, received back 11d. change out of the shilling, which as usual they brought to prepay letters for their correspondents in Southern India. As a matter of public interest we have asked for and obtained from the Post-office authorities, the following memorandum of the working of penny postage in its infancy, as far as the Colombo Post Office is concerned.

1856,	Paid,	Unpaid,
2. April	68	232
3. Do.	67	195
4. Do.	96	225
	<u>221</u>	<u>652</u>
1857		
2. April	195	171
3. Do.	253	184
4. Do.	170	145
	<u>618</u>	<u>499</u>

These numbers do not include letters sent on service. From the comparison instituted between three years, in 1857 and three corresponding days in 1856, it will be seen that the paid letters posted were 877 in the present year to 221 in 1856; of unpaid, only 470 this year against 632 in the previous year. Adding paid and unpaid letters together we have 1097 letters in three days of cheap postage against 873 when high rates prevailed—or an increase of 224 letters, being at the rate of 28 per cent. This is not bad for a stationer, especially considering that many of the letters are important of the change. We have no doubt the Postoffice will be a busy place during the coming winter.

THE SALE OF SALT IN CHYLOW. — *The Ceylon Times* observes:—It is well said that a "medley of erroneous ideas is not a blessing," and certes this is one in the matter of the mode of disposing of the salt collected for sale or consumption in the island. The Government salt, is anything but a blessing either to the public or the good service of the local Government. Monopoles of all kinds are a curse to the country where they exist, and the Government salt monopoly is no exception. An abominable waste of an article which is worth as much as any article of food to the human being as well as one for agricultural purposes. In looking over the *Government Gazette* of the 28th ultimo, we find the following notice:—The Government salt is sold in the north of the island unsold at the end of last February. At the same time the quantity sold for consumption in the island was only 721 tons—a result, allowing the twenty-four thousand tons of salt were in the island, the Government salt monopoly would be a salt, it is of too inferior a quality to induce exporters to take it away at all. The question is what is to become of the vast surplus yearly accumulating, unexpended, and unproductive, in the hands of the Government, in places to hold it in. Government sits with the surplus salt, the "dog in the manger" who bays it won't eat itself or let another do it in want of the tempting morsel. In other words the Government will not sell their salt at a price which will enable them to get rid of the surplus always on hand. The absurdity of this policy of silly despotism is manifest by the disparity of sales with the quantity on hand. The Government has the pleasure in petitioning the export rates; but not the burden of "injuring the

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With regard to the law of the case as it now stands, it scarcely becomes us to make a remark in the face of the unanimous judgment of Lord Campbell, Justices of the King's Bench, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Colaridge, who have all pronounced in favour of the law. Most confuses, there seems to us, as to some of our earlier reversals, sufficient doubt about the matter to render it a future reversal of the decision in favour of popular election. It might be thought that the law of the case, as the statute law should not be touched. Lord Campbell, however, indeed, affirmed there is no protection for journalists, even when giving a fair and faithful report of the proceedings of a court of justice. It is not only in the face of the opposition to the judgment of the King's Bench that the case of the King v. Wright, (8 T.R. 293,) a judgment, we believe, that has never been set aside, and certainly is not now, occurs, but even with Lord Campbell himself, who declared alone would visit a country gentleman who had may be the letter of the law, we have no doubt the spirit of it is entirely in favour of the full liberty of the press, and the development for generations has been abroad in this country. It is not, therefore, in the least, that it was the received doctrine of Westminster-hall that no one might publish anything reflecting upon the character, talents, or fitness to administer the law of any one of our judges, that it is in the least material of our case, the case of the King v. Wright, (8 T.R. 293.)

upon those in office under her Majesty without casting reflection upon the Queen who employs them, a doctrine confirmed by Justice Powell when he told the jury that the past century upon which he based his libel on Harney and Marshall, that "to traduce the Queen's Ministers is a reflection on the Queen herself." This doctrine the judges long endeavored to maintain, but they were not supported by the means by which they and the jurors, imbuing the spirit of liberty rising higher and higher in the nation, became more and more reluctant to give a verdict which necessarily shackled the criticisms of the press. The court could not count on the support of the public and the public at large—the lawyers, for the most part, contending that the province of the jury is only to judge of the fact of publication, and the alleged meaning of the libel, and that it would be inexpressible to require them to judge of the propriety of the opinion of the judge in the question of guilt involved in that meaning; the public at large, on the other hand, headed by a few lawyers of great reputation, maintaining the old doctrine put the liberties of the press primarily, and the rights of the monarch second. The present day, however, has changed, and the jury had a right to consider the whole matter, and to decide the defendant's criminality or innocence according to the nature and circumstances of the publication and the conduct of the defendant. This was the general principle of the *Wentworth* case, and in 1819, 1820, and 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 24

Now, the same principles which have been recognised in establishing these rights, but especially the latter, if fairly developed, would secure the right of the public to be informed of the proceedings of any meeting affecting public interests. One consideration alone now can be referred to in illustration of what we mean. It is a principle universally recognised in English law that private interests must give way to the public interest. It is a principle which has been insisted upon when maintaining the right of publishing law proceedings. Thus, *e.g.*, in giving judgment in the case already referred to, the King v. Wright, Mr. Justice Lawrence observed:—“The proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas are to be made public, and are not published under the authority or the sanction of the Court, but by the issue of some of the officers of the public, who are not bound to give any information of the public, or to make any disclosure of an action brought by Mr. Curry against Walter, the proprietor of *The Times*, which supposed libel consisted in merely stating a speech made by a counsel in the Court of Common Pleas as if it were a criminal proceeding against Mr. Curry.” In the case of *Wright v. Eyre*, who tried the case, ruled that this was not a libel, nor the subject of an action, it being a true account of what had passed in this court; and in this case the Court of Common Pleas afterwards, on the motion for a new trial, conveyed their opinion that the judges doubted whether or not the defendant could avail himself of that defence on the general issue *that though the publication of such proceedings may be to the public advantage of the individual, the having them published is to the disadvantage of the public*. The *inconveniences to the private persons whose conduct may be the subject of such proceedings*. Numerous quotations might be added to the same effect. But now, if this doctrine of the Courts be correct, the only question that arises is, whether the publication of reports of public meetings is, with the good reasons from the publicity given to such meetings counterbalancing the evil that may occasionally be done to the interests of particular individuals? We can hardly suppose that the Government would be so stupid as to publish information it is absolutely necessary to the fullest information upon all subjects to be created freely amongst the people; that all the various shades of opinion by which society is divided be thoroughly questioned, and that the public be employed for forming an enlightened public judgment upon the questions in which the public is concerned. But how is all this to be attained, unless the full proceedings of all our public bodies be presented clearly to the public? We can hardly suppose that public functionaries would be freely criticised? We can hardly suppose a mission to retail any of the low insinuations against private character sometimes made in the heat of debate by speakers too little educated to remember that the rights of self-respect, or to a community of civilised men and women, is of a higher grade than for the sake of society, that what is said in and done in the management of our various national and local bodies should be exposed to the inspection of all, and be liable to the freedom of criticism, and the public may be pleased to offer. If the judgment laid down by the Queen's Bench, in the case giving rise to Lord Campbell's motion, be indeed the law, the public would be enabled to see the proceedings of charities, our schools, and all our private institutions, and we should be enabled to see the proceedings that we should take instant action to correct it. If we do not, then the labour and responsibility of reporting will become too great, and the public will be forced to report to themselves. We grant that incidental disclosures of the proceedings of the public would be a source for which we contend, but the remedy against the true wrong does not lie in the publication of the report, and at least we may fall back upon the principle laid down by Bentham in his “*Principles of Legislation*,” “where the mischief was not intended for punishment those” where the mischief was outweighed: although a mischief was produced by that act, yet the same act was necessary to the production of a benefit which was of greater value than the mischief which was produced by the act, and the law should be in the way of precaution against instant disclosure, as also with anything that is done in the exercise of the several sorts of powers necessary to be established in every community,—to wit, domestic, judicial, military, and political,—in which we claim to do the good of the public.”

Since this article was written the case has come on for trial at the Durham assizes. The jury returned a verdict *as before* by the recent exposition of the law, and against the defendant upon the ground of the publication of the libel. The plaintiff has not been able to give the plaintiff for damages that we may still rely, as in days of old, upon an English jury to help us to fight the battle of liberty against laws that oppress it.

THE FOUR CROWNED KINGS OF SARDINIA.—Of the four sovereigns of Sardinia who died crownless, one alone, Victor Amadeus I., descended from the throne voluntarily, and he repented of listening to his will, and of not listening to the voice of his people, his non-constitutional possessions; and while the resolution of Victor Emmanuel, not to gratify his people with a constitution, cost him his crown, the attempt of Charles Albert to win his crown from sovereignty in Italy was foiled by a similar result.

Sardinia would have found himself reduced to the necessity of lying down his sceptre, had he, at starting on his career, remembered the injunction of Esopides, "Remember that you are a man, and not a god."—But a government, that he is bound to govern them according to law, and that he will not govern them for ever." Had they remembered this, they would not have died crownless, and their people, their cheeks,—blushing with shame at their business, and full. *Monarch*

Retired from Business, by Dr. D. C.

THE POETRY OF LONDON.—The poetry of London is in the great brimming wagon of hay, grinding through the street on bright summer mornings, scattering dry perfume that brings thought of country houses to doleful men, bleached and belated by long days of rain; it is in the yellow dust that settles on the windows. It is in the crystal block of diamonds grown up, that are heaped down *Hamminger* cellars on sharp winter dawns, when men pass muffled and beating their breasts for warmth—too cold to feel the cold; it is in the rain that falls on the roofs in old times, in the dusty snow, rolling down the gutters, coarse over moor and common, and green lane, under the dim, low archway of the city inn, with its rough ostler, ready to criticise the smoking cattle—and, ready to criticise the passengers. The poetry of London is in the rough dusty-footed countryman's first bewildered awe at the University of St. Paul's. Poetry, swimming away from the flood of cars and the torrent of omnibuses, is in the rain that falls in little drops on the pavement where a faint in water is visible, which men see as the sun and dissolves into a torrent, as if in emulation of the shining river beyond; or in the brick archway of Christ's Church, with its silence and repose; or in the great green grass that grows in the shadow of a cliff over an ocean, rocks build and dunes rise, and a sickly geranium, at the pale-faced weaver's window, in the coarsy stinging, like an enchanted, bed of gold, to the piping tempest, striding gay, shoulders for death; it is in the green grass that grows in the shadow of the scentless weeds to caw on a City plum tree; it is in the men, with dark bulrushes and birds' nests that look unreal; all combine into a picture rich in poetry.

Day of Sale, 29th MAY.

GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, close to Liverpool-street, a
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, with a frontage
33 feet, by 315 PARSIT IN DEPTH.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
TERMS—One-third of the proceeds of any sale remain secured
on the property for three or five years, bearing interest
at 5 per cent. per annum.

MORT CO. have been instructed to sell
by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street
at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., the following:
All that splendid block of land, containing by adme-
surement ONE ROD, MORE OR LESS, having
about 100 feet frontage to George-street, by a depth
of 303 feet, more or less, together with the several
erected thereon, being a BUTCHERS' SHOP, no
lot to Mr. Philip Anderson, situated on the east side
of the street, between the streets of Liverpool-street
and George-street, and the several other small
lots expiring on 1st January, 1880.

MORT CO., in calling attention to properties of the
class, do not deem it necessary to enter into any lengthened
description of them, but they are of a valuable investment
—and the opportunities for purchasing are
FRONTING THE GREAT CITY THOROUGHFARE
on a low-rented appreciation as to the result of this market
quarrying, and the fact that the City is the market
of an acre is extant in the heart of the City in the market

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the duly qualified owners, F. J. Jones, Pine Street, at 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 28 June, All that piece of land, situate in the county of Cook, in the city of Chicago, known as "JONES' TRACT," containing 6 acres, being the land sold by JAMES B. JONES, Sheriff, in pursuance of the proclamation of the 23rd day of May last.

The above was a special selection by the proprietor and consists of capital flat land, well watered, and thinly wooded, and is situated about one mile north of the city of Chicago, and contains the following acreage:

60-ACRE FARM.
About 1 mile from the Farmers' Field, and about
30 miles from Madison,
30 miles from Hagerstown,
30 miles from Bedford,
30 miles to which canals are navigated.

* Intending purchasers are particularly invited to inspect the property prior to the sale, and will be furnished with cards to view the same. MORT and CO.

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[illegible]

The town, and by a natural consequence, to the value of the farms.

The most desirable situated on the banks of the Malware: "The river necks loose and flows The shores of the enchanted ground, And all its thousand farms decline Upon fresher beauty than the hills."

Hence a permanent supply of good water is certain at all seasons.

P. DIGNAM AND CO. have been favoured with instructions from J. A. Broughton, Esq. to announce for sale by public auction, at their Rooms, Auburn-street, Guelbourn, on FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 o'clock.

About thirty farms, varying in size from 6 to 50 acres, being a subdivision of the richest and most valuable portions of the splendid estate of Garrowrigan.

The property is now in course of subdivision, by a gentleman who is a very able and successful surveyor, and the lots as compact and good as possible.

The greater number of the farms will enjoy frontages to the river.

("There breathes a living fragrance from the shore") while for the remaining few acres, to water will be brought from the Malware.

At the Malware, the water is brought from the Braidwood Road; these will shortly be brought to the river and eagerly sought after as sites for hotels, accom-

land consists principally of a rich alluvial soil and has hardly a trace upon it. Purchasers will therefore be attracted to the village in a position to turn their investments to immediate material advantage by planting clove, cinnamon, pepper, etc. It must be evident to all who are acquainted with the locality, that the lots will very soon be sold at a high price. It must be further pointed out, equally certain that before many summers have passed over your acres will sell readily in small allotments, and bring in a little more than the whole.

Should any further evidence be wanting of the value of these allotments, it need only be stated that the value of rural property in the neighbourhood of the city of Batavia increases them, and that it has been determined to erect on the property the Great Central Terminus, whence all the lines will radiate.

"* It was originally the intention of the proprietor to have subdivided the above in blocks of 30 to 50 acres, but he has been obliged to alter his plan, and to divide the whole into lots of 10 acres each, in order to facilitate the chance of securing for himself and for his family, at a small outlay, what will become a few years hence no mean estate."

In conclusion, therefore, the auctioneers would earnestly impress on every small capitalist to be present, and not to leave the opportunity of securing a valuable estate for himself never open again to pass by without taking advantage of it.

Title—unexceptionable.

Sells at sale

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF GARROORIGANG.—P. DIGMAN AND CO respectfully inform the public that the Sale of Garroorigang Farm is unavoidably postponed to FRIDAY, 20th May, at 12 o'clock.

P O S T P O N E M E N T O F S H E R R I E F ' S S A L E .
—The Sheriff's Sale advertised to be sold by auction on the 26th instant has been postponed by order until 12 o'clock, the 1st of JUNE, to take place before the terms of the underigned. A. POLACK, auctioneer, 29 May, 1857.

P O S T P O N E M E N T O F S H E R R I E F ' S S A L E .
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In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 13th May, 1857.

B Y V I R T U E of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 3, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, at noon, by Mr. A. Polack, at his office, in Market Street, on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1857, all the defendant's effects and goods.

interested and in the equity of redemption in all the
 parcels of land enumerated and described in the foregoing
 deed, to wit: **NEST GARRETT, his 24th April, 1867, pages 379, 384, and
 381.**

GEO. UHR, Under Sheriff.

POSTPONEMENT OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

—That the Sheriff's Sales advertised to be sold in
 auction on the 26th instant, at the Court House, in ac-
 cordance with the provisions of the Statute in that re-
 spect until 12 o'clock, the 1st of JUNE, to take place
 at the Court House of the undersigned. **A. POLACK, auctioneer.**
 May 25.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office.
 Sydney, 14th May, 1867.
 Craft and others v. Byrne.

ON MONDAY, 1st June, 1867, at noon
 the Sheriff will come to be sold, in
 public auction, the following parcels of land, to wit: **Pitt-
 street, Sydney, the premises known as the "Cath-
 edral," and the premises known as the "Cathedral,"**
 and interest, (other than an equity of redemption, of)
 and to all the parcels or parcels of land situated in Campsie
 town, having a frontage to the main road in Campsie
 town, known as the Catho and Morion land, containing
 a hedge known as the Catho and Morion land, containing
 sixteen acres, with cellars, &c.

GEO. UHR, Under Sheriff.

WILLIAM AND SCHROEDER'S Horse and Carriage Business, Ltd., Pitt-street, Sydney.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c. are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c. and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be sold to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by parties in trying or breaking-in horses

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald

S. J. C.

MATTER FOR THINKING.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Pray excuse me for saying that I have often thought the newspapers in general hardly supply the

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald

writers do far more mischief than perhaps at the time they may be aware of, or intend, as articles of the sort only engender strife and party feeling, which in a small community should be checked in the bud. Almost invariably those casual correspondents are what may be termed village politicians, idlers, or worse—mischief-makers, who

TWOFOLD BAY.
the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald

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IMPROVEMENTS AT THE PORT.—The improvements which are now being effected at the port by the laying down of silt are extensive and important. In the removal of silt from the North-parade Wharf, and distributing it over the streets and other localities of the Port about 30 horses and drays are employed daily.

£5000 at SEVEN per CENT. on city freehold property. R. FORBES, 15, King-street.

£6000 at SEVEN per CENT. on city freehold property. R. FORBES, 15, King-street.

£7000 at SEVEN per CENT. on city freehold property. R. FORBES, 15, King-street.

WONLY BLACK.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company, now prepared to accept orders for this

To Captains of Vessels and others.
R. C. CARR, 12, King-street West, will
sell by public auction, without reserve, on
DAY next, at 11 o'clock.

cases chosen, ready packed for shipment, in beautiful condition, and a very large sample.

DAILY MORNING HERALD.—
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Eight lines	Three shillings.
Fourteen lines	Four shillings.

At (three-pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

DESCRIPTIONS.—£4 per annum in advance.
All advertisements under six lines will be charged advertiser's account, if booked.

Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter sts., Monday, May 26th, 1897.